the Morgan interests are behind Roose velt at this time
"They started their handy man Perkins

Senator Penrose charges amounted to \$3,000,000. The Tatt and Wilson primary campaign contributions also will come

campaign contributions also will come within the scope of the investigation.

Senator Penrose himself moved for this investigation to-day and it was very apparent that he is eager to lift the lid wide open. Senator Reed of Missouri offered an amendment providing for the investigation into the primary campaign funds. The passage of the Penrose resolutions and the apparents. and the amendment were prevented to-night by the objection of Senator Poin-dexter, a Roosevelt supporter, but they will be put through the Senate to-morrow

The inquiry will be conducted by the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Priviligess and Elections which has been investigating campaign con-tributions. The committee was authorized to sit after Congress adjourne. Senator Clapp, a Roosevelt supporter, is chairman and the other members are Senators Paynter and Lea, Democrats, and Senators Oliver and Bradley, Republicans. Democrats are overjoyed at the cam-paign contributions developments and most of the Republicans are correspond-

ingly depressed. The politics of the situation is accepted as this:

That Penrose and some of the other old time leaders are determined to unlock the closet doors and lug out the party skeletons. They are going to tell things they have iknown a long time but about which they have sente in whicher which they always spoke in whispers.

They are going to open up on Roosevelt
and take the country intotheir confidence in regard to him

ence in regard to him.
Whether Mr. Taft will be the gainer or
t from this is doubtful, but the next
weeks are certain to be filled with

Senator Reed's Questions

Senator Reed of Missouri started the day's disclosures by questioning Senator Penrose in regard to the statement he made yesterday. Senator Reed called \$25,000 payment to him was dated October 13, 1904. This \$25,000, according to Penrose, was part of the \$125,000 that Standard Oil contributed to the Roosevelt campaign, the balance of \$100,000 going direct to Cornelius N. Bliss, the National Committee's treasurer.

Committee's treasurer.

"The letter," said Senator Reed, "bears the purported date of October 13 and professedly enclosed the \$25,000, which the Senator states was a contribution. Can the Senator state whether the \$100,000 which was also paid by the Standard Oil

which was also paid by the Standard Oil people was paid on or prior to the 13th day of October?"

"My understanding," replied Penrose, "was that it was paid on or about that time, perhaps a little time before that. Just how it was paid I do not recollect at this time and it may be I did not know exactly at any time. I am positive that those details will come out in the investigation which I expect will be promptly made by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. As near as I can recall it now, the check to the National Committee was given early in October."

"I want to ask the Senator," said Mr.

want to ask the Senator," said Mr. Twant to ask the Senator," said Mr. Reed, "what he has to say to the statement of President Roosevelt as it appears in the Washington Post of this morning?" This was the statement in which Mr. Roosevelt quoted a letter written by him in October, 1904, warning George B. Cortelyou, his national chairman, not to accept any contribution from the Standard accept any contribution from the Standard Oil Company and to return the money if the contribution had been made. Ac-cording to the statement, Mr. Corteiyou cording to the statement, and had been informed him no contribution had been

Roosevelt Letter Belated.

"That statement is said to have been made in the latter part of October," said Senator Reed. "I should like to ask the Senator from Pennsylvania whether or not his knowledge is that the money ever was paid. I refer to the \$100,000 to the National Committee, and if so, whether it was ever returned?"

was ever returned?"
"As I understand the Senator has the paper there before him with the date of this letter or alleged letter to Mr. Cortelyou about the 2th of October, is it not?" asked Senator Penrose.

The statement is made the latter part of October; I do not think the date is given," said Reed.

"The Roosevelt letter," said the Pennsyl-

vania Senator, "was sent about a weeks before the election. It was several weeks after both the transactions to which I referred yesterday, namely the payment of \$100,000 to Mr. Bliss and the declination a request for a further amount of 50,000. The letter was sent to the chairman of the National Committee. The date

rupted Reed.
"Yes, considerably before," said Pen-

rose.
"Had the money been spent or was it
on hand and was it, in fact, returned?"

A Record for the Future.

The information I have always had as "The information I have always had as to the transaction," said Mr. Penrose, as every Senator and those in the galleries leaned forward with intense eagerness, "was that Mr. Roosevelt was advised that the money had been spent and could not be returned, and the letter was sent to make a record for future reference."

Penrose uttered this serious character.

Penrose uttered this serious charge in a quiet, matter of fact way, as if he had been discussing the weather.

"Can the Senator, then, state to us whether in fact the letter was written with full knowledge that the money was drawn?" asked Mr. Reed.

"That is my distinct information, was the reply."

"The Sun" in the Record.

Senator Reed then sent to the clerk's desk a copy of THE SUN to-day and had read into the record a portion of the Washington despatch which disclosed that charges were about to be made that the Missouri Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railway each contributed \$100,000 to the Roosevelt 1904 campaign fund. Senator Reed also instructed the clerk to read the following news from The Sux's despatch: ollowing news from THE SUN's despatch

A circumstantial story was being told to-night of how a member of President Taft's Cabinet has knowledge that Roosevelt was aware of the contribution by the Standard Oil Company to the 1904 campaign. It is said that this member of the Cabine dictating a letter to the chaifman of the National Committee warning him that the Standard Oil Company's contribution must not be accepted

According to the story it was pointed out to Mr. Roosevelt that the contribution had been made ten or twelve days previous, that the money had been spent and that it would be impossible to pay it back. Mr. Roosevelt is said to have remarked then that the letter should at least go on the

When the clerk had finished Senator want to ask the Senator from Pennsy !vania whether he has any knowledge now of the fact that the Missouri Pacific or the

Gould interests did contribute to this campaign fund of 190."

"I have no direct knowledge," replied Mr. Penrose, "simply my information at the time that large contributions were made from those interests."

Southern Pacific Too.

"Does that answer also include the Southern Facific?" "That is my understanding." "If I understand the matter now," said



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that while he was actively engaged there with the committee he understood as a member of the committee that these interests had contributed heavily to the fund. happen to be in relation to the particular Archbold contribution. My relation to that situation arises from the fact that half the counties in Pennsylvania are the state of the State and a original oil counties of the State and a large number connected with the oil interests are Pennsylvanians and Mr. Archbold was a citizen of Pennsylvania for a great many years and had been known to me since he had been a young man in Titusville, in Pennsylvania, long before he was worth a doilar. In that way I happened to be in touch with this particular situation in a way to know the letails personally."
"While the Senator is on his feet." added

Mr. Reed, "may I ask him another pues-tion? To what extent were the acts of the National Committee concealed from Mr. Roosevelt?"

Kept Telephone Busy.

"My observation of Mr. Roosevelt," replied Penrose, 'has been that he was well calculated to have pretty superior knowledge about everything that was going on in the National Committee. I do not think there was a day and in some days an hour in the day that the chairman of the National Committee was not in

Who was the chairman at that time?" "Mr. Cortelyou." "Formerly Mr. Roosevelt's secretary?" "Yes."

"Can the Senator state to us what he knows in reference to the information conveyed to the President from time to time in regard to the programme of the campaign and the funds that were con-

"I assume," said Penrose, "that as chairman he was communicating every day and sometimes every hour of the day. and, knowing the vigorous and energetic way with which Mr. Roosevelt pursues political campaigns, that he was not a child in the wilderness."

A titler ran over the Senate at this.

"Was he consulted with reference to campaigns as they went along regularly."

Very Much Consulted.

"That is my impression," said Penrose, "Very much consulted. He absolutely named his Cabinet officer and former secretary as chairman of the National Committee, and I suppose that every act of that chairman was dictated by his chief."

chief."
"Was Mr. Cortelyou at that time in the confidence of the President?" asked Reed.
"He was put there by the President," said Penrose, "and I do not imagine he had lost the confidence of the President during the three months of the campaign. I never heard that he did. He was absolutely designated by the President as chairman of the committee. The dent as chairman of the committee.

National Committee sat in a docile we at Chicago until the word was received as to whom Mr. Roosevelt wanted for The

chairman. "So that, as I understand, Mr. Roosevelt of dictated the chairmanship of the com-

"He named the chairman of the National "As I understand the Senator, then, the money had been received before this letter of Mr. Roosevelt was dated," interrupted Reed.

"He named the chairman of the National Committee as absolutely as he would name his stenographer or private secretary," said Penrose.

"I want to ask the Senator," added Reed.

"if as a matter of fact President Roosevelt largely directed the campaign? What are the facts about that?"

Roosevelt Directed Campaign.

"I think he chiefly directed the campaign," replied Penrose.

At this point Senator Reed inserted into the record an editorial article in which it was said Roosevelt's chief ambition was to die fighting in battle.

"I do not think that article could have been published within the last week or so," interrupted Penrose, "because only yesterday I read in one of the August periodicals that Mr. Roosevelt's chief ambition was to kill a grizzly bear with a knife."

A sally of laughter greeted this remark.
Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi took occasion here to set himself right with church folk on account of a few verses that he recited in the Senate several weeks ago ridiculing Roosevelt by paraphrasing the Apostles' Creed. Senator Williams contended he had only imitated Martin Luther, who wrote a paraphrase on the litany, and the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, who did the same

"That is my information." was the reply "That is my distinct information and also the information of many others."

"I desire to ask the Senator a further question," continued Reed. "Does he know of any large sums of money that were contributed to the Republican National Committee in 1904 and then returned to the donors?"

"The returning of a contribution is such a rare instance on the part of political committees," said Penrose with a mile, "that if there had been any case it would have made a profound impression on my mind and I do not recall any."
Senator Reed then inserted in the record Col. Roosevelt's reply to the Penrose statement of yesterday.

"The is my distinct information and also shad in Luther, who wrote a paraphrase on the litany, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, who did the same thing.

"of course," said Senator Williams contended he had only in imitated Martin Luther, who wrote a paraphrase on the litany, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, who did the same thing.

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way: Pollow, follow. I will follow Jesus. Everywhere He leads me

"I have no selfish, servile instincts, but when I have helped in my way to sing this good old hymn I have felt it to the bottom of my bones."

will follow Jesus

the rendition of the hymn. If any further proof were needed of the blind, absurd and fanatical devotion of hisfollowers—demigod I said in the former speech—they have erected him into a god now.
"I accuse these people of being sacrilegious in their blind hero demi-god worship. Here is what I am informed they sand at the convention.

sang at the convention: Follow, follow.

> Anywehere he leads us. We will follow on: We will follow on.

We will follow Teddy

Senator Williams referred to a resolu-tion condemning him that had been adopted by the council of the Church of Latter Day Saints "held in the State of Pennsylvania and presided over by Archhisnop Bill Flinn."
At this point Senator Penrose interrupted again.

rupted again.
"I hope," said he, "the Senator from Mississippi will not press this line of criticism too far. Anything that would bring about a condition where a crooked municipal contractor like William Flinn could lead in any kind of a chorus that approached a hymn is certainly progress now and the said of the said

upward."
"I dare not agree with the Senator from Pennsylvania," replied Senator Williams."
I do not desire to incur the odium theologicum any further than I have already unwittingly and very innocently incurred it."

Williams Jabs Fitnn.

Speaking of the creed, Senator Williams added:
"It is sacred to any man who respects himself and respects his fellow men and yet I found that a crowd of meh in the state of Pennsylvania actuated so far as Library her no collision are religious prins. State of Pennsylvania actuated so let es I know by no political or religious principle of any description up to that day, held canonical council in which they pronounced themselves to be Latter Day Saints and pronounced me to be a great sinner, an irreverential sort of man, and sinner, an irreverential sort of man, and all this occurred under the superintendency of Archbishop Flinn in the city of Pittsburg in that good old Commonwealth. Why, I would have been less surprised if the present Senator from Pennsylvania (Penrose) had undertaken to read religious lessons to men of lesser pretence than I was when it came from Archbishop. Flinn

Archbishop Flinn. Mark it once more: Follow, follow. We will follow Teddy Anywhere he leads us:

We will follow on. "If there is any madness of demagogue worship and of hero worship to equal that in the history of the civilized world I do not remember it," said Senator Williams.

Pestiferous in Interference.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Reed, "that Theodore Roosevelt was ignorant of that which took place in the Republican National Committee. I do not believe that man who has had his hand in ever that man who has had his hand in every-thing and who has sought to thrust him-self into every avocation of life and into every attribute and aspiration of mind and of soul, who has sought to regulate the birth of children and the spelling of the English language, who has always been pestiferous in his interference, did not know where the money was coming from to conduct his campaign. I do not believe tary and confidential man and placed him in control of that committee that that man failed to report. I do not believe that he afterward promoted that man because the man had deceived him but rather that he gave him promotion be-

obeyed his instructions.
"I say it is impossible for a candid, thinking man to believe that Theodore Roosevelt did not know what was going on, and that the only difference between him and some of those whom he denounces is this that the latter frankly where they got the money, how domit where they got the money, how hey got the money and what they did with he money, while Theodore Roosevelt is declaring that he took the benefit of the money innocently. Between the man who makes a frank avowal of that which he did and accepts the responsibility and the power, who takes the benefit and then turns craven and denounces the men who put him into high position, the American people will know how to judge.

Reed Scores Roosevelt.

They may condemn both and from my standpoint they ought to condemn both, because I can find no justification for collecting money from these great corporaations and using it to corrupt the public. But for Roosevelt to stand and plead ignorance in the face of the evidence that has been accumulated is to write against. Borah.
his own name the word he has so often "We got them back by appealing to their

enator Penrose:
"I should like to ask the Senator from
ennsylvania," said he, "whether the Pennsylvania," said he, "whether the refusal of the Standard Oil people to give up the additional \$150,000 of which he told us was any part of the occasion of Mr. Roosevelt going from the citadels ator, "that exists in these matters and the bankers on its seemed paramount in this case, and they

erests and planting his banners on its did come back."

At this the Senate laughed.

it would so have remained.
Senator Reed attacked George W.

Perkins's record. Again Senator Pen-rose bobbed up.
"I should like to recall to the recollec-

tion of the Senator," said Penrose, "that Mr. Perkins had been wounded in the service of his master. That he was indicted for the application of the funds of widows and orphans interested in life insurance and orphans interested in the insurance companies and was acquitted on a de-murrer, the funds being applied to cam-paign purposes and, according to my recollection, being applied in the campaign

George W. Perkins Attacked.

Reed turned to Roosevelt's recent ex-planation of how George W. Perkins had come to support him. He quoted Roose-velt's statement about Perkins turning to the Colonel as an example for his (Per kins) children.
"What does any honest man think, "asked

of a candidate for President who would seek to impose upon an audience or upon the country that he had just been joined by Mr. Perkins for the first time and that Mr. Perkins came in sackcloth and ashes repenting for his sins and seek-Everywhere He leads me
I will follow on.

"At the Chicago convention this was the hyprocisy, the cant and the false

statement of the man who is posing to-day as the regulator of morals and as the censor of all human conscience. "His relations with Perkins not only CORTELYOU ACCEPTED **FULL RESPONSIBILITY** have been intimate from that time, but they began prior to that time. I chalhave been intimate from that time. But they began prior to that time. I chal-lenge your attention to some early his-tory and to the fact that this is not Mr. Perkins's first ascent into politics, that he is not a novice, a tenderfoot, a new man just introduced into the political arena. Oh, no; nor are his contributions for the first time of facting the religion to such in

Told Senators He Was Sure Im-Oh, no; nor are his contributions for the first time affecting the political equation.

"This gentleman has been in the political arena since 1896 and before, and since 1896 his hands have gone into the coffers of corporations and corruption money has been brought forth strenuously then as he is bringing it forth now."

Reed charged that the steel trust and the Morgan interests are behind Rosse. proper Contributions Were Not Made.

He Never Visited Wall Street.

George B. Cortelyou refused yesterday to make a public statement concerning the disclosures by Senator Boles Penrose at Washington on Wednesday on the ground that his testimony before the Senate Committee on Privileges the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections on July 11 contains everything that his memory retains concerning the subjects under discussion.

Mr. Cortelyou believes that his full testimony before the Senate committee in July contains passages that have as to how a campaign should be conducted. But it was impossible for me, selected in never been printed in the published But it was impossible for me, selected in complete answer to charges from any

Friends of Mr Cortelyou who understand his position say that he has a The Senate was plainly startled at this cleared up for them the testimony by allegations by Senator Penrose. Mr. Cortelyou has explained to them features of the campaign of 1904 about which he was not questioned, as well as other points of his testimony not heretofore brought out. Mr. Cortelyou "For a nomination by what convention," asked Senator Stone.

"To be applied to the primaries in different States and for the carrying of bogus conventions and contests in the Southern States," said Penrose.

"Does the Senator mean that \$3,000,000 was underwritten by Mr. Perkins and others to secure the nomination of Mr. Becauselt at Chicago, the convention. has said that while the collection of since Cornelius N. Bliss, the treasurer, is dead, and can make no reply to certain statements that have been made

Cortelyou's Attitude.

This concluding passage of his testimony before the Senate committee is held to be a full explanation of Mr. 'ortelyou's attitude:

"The treasurer of the National Committee during the time that I was at the head of the committee was Cornelius N. Bliss. He had been treasurer of the National Committee for several terms He was a man of the highest social and business standing. He had been a member of the Cabinet, in the position of Secretary of the Interior, a man who had the absolute confidence and respect of all his associates.

"I do not believe for one minute that Mr. Bilss would have sanctioned at any time allings of a character that could not have seen the light of day if it were proper and necessary that they should.

"Naturally with a man of that charac ter in the position of treasurer, and in the hurried activities of a great national campaign, the proper organization indicated that he be allowed to do the work of his department, and that the heads of the other great departments, chosen for similar reasons, should be left to do and have responsibility for and supervision over those great departsupervision over those great departments, the chalrman himself having charge of the large question of policy—general policy; the allotments of the more important speakers.

"The very great and engrossing work of mapping out the organization throughout the country, such an orthogonal policy is the country, such an orthogonal policy is the passage of the story of the part he had should be preserved.

"Mr. Bilss would have been the last man to destroy them had he believed they would ever be required for any purpose."

Throughout the talk Mr. Flinn was more destroy than the property of the part he will tell the story of the part he had in the passage of the corrupt practical property and the naming of a United States Senator. I never standard foil sources."

Throughout the talk Mr. Flinn was more destroy than the property of the part he will tell the story of the part he had in the passage of the corrupt practical property.

bared said throughout the country, such an organization as we conducted, which reached into every village and hamlet, with a mulititude of details, would leave him no time to take up the designificant time he will tell the story of the paragraph had in the passage of the corrupt practices act of Connecticut, which was a law several years before Perry Belmont began the agitation which resulted in the passage of the Congressional act of a similar nature. who would wander of the reservation for talls, and I refer more particularly to the purpose of raising the price could not have very much manhood left to appeal organized under these more important organized under these more important heads.

Accepted Responsibility.

"But as to Mr. Bliss or the members of my executive committee, or any other of the higher officials, I want it to be distinctly understood that as far as that campaign was concerned I accept gladly 'full and complete responsibility.

The following is said to be an acstatement of Mr. Cortelyou's attitude on recent developments:

Throughout the entire campaign of 1904 he worked under tremendous pres sure, for never before nor since did the work of the chairman of the National Committee make more demands upon him. It was only by dismissing rom his mind at the end of each day the many things that came to his at tention that day that he was able to obtain any sleep or rest, and then the usual amount he received was two or three hours. Since the events of the campaign occurred he has been Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Treasury, was through two panies and has been in business over three years. It is scarcely within reason that he could call to mind at this time any particular event that occurred on a certain day at that time. In his testimony he merely gave his recollections to

the best of his ability.

In view of certain statements that have been made, however, he is confident that incidents which have been told by others could not have occurred. they are out of the realm of reasonable probability. While Gov Odell has testified that before the co!lection of the campaign funds began Mr. Cortelyou had promised him \$500, 000 for the New York State campaign alone, Mr. Cortelyou at that didn't know that the National Com mittee would have half a million for the entire county, and as it turned out the committee gave only \$700,000

Never Went to Wall Street.

Statements have been made to the effect that during the 1904 campaign Mr. Cortelyou spent much of his time in Wall Street, was a visitor at 26 Broadway and had dealings with Mr Archbold and others connected with the WILKESHARRE, Pa., Aug. 22.—On being Standard Oil Company. During the asked if he would consent to appear beentire campaign he never once set foot fore the Senate committee investigating in Wall Street or its vicinity and never met Mr. Archbold until long after the election, and then in connection with a matter that had no connection with the campaign.

He had never met any of the men associated with him, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Rogers or any one else. Because the work of that campaign was conducted in a manner that has never been equalled for effectiveness the view

telyou was before the committee Senator Lea asked him if he knew Mr. Archbold, and he replied:

"I never met Mr. Archbold until long after I had left here and gone to New York, unless I may have met him among the thousands of others who came during a long series of years to Washington.'

Mr. Cortelyou's testimony before the committee also contains this question and reply:

Senator Lea-In the questions that were asked you by the chairman relative to HIS SIDE OF CAMPAIGN the contributions by various so-called trusts—questions that have been asked very often before—your answer includes, when you say that there were no moneys contributed by any of these organizations, also any of the directors and officers of those institutions. hose institutions, does it?

Cornerations Weren't Barred.

Mr. Cortelyou—I do not want to be un-derstood as saying that no money was contributed in any such cases. I simply want to be understood as saying that I do not recall.

No line was drawn as against contri-

butions by corporations. It was regarded then as entirely legitimate to receive the contributions of corporations unless in such instances as I have cited something

never been printed in the published the hurried way in which I was selected and taken out of a department where I heretofore unpublished testimony is a wanted to continue the work of its organization, to take up new work of which I had no previous warning that I was to take up and no opportunity for any sort of education of the people through a series of months as to the different methods of raising funds for a campaign. I would have been very glad at that witnesses who followed him before the time to have had any personal credit that Senate committee as well as certain might have attached to a scheme of puballegations by Senator Penrose. Mr. licity where it would relieve the campaign management of some of the criticism that had been passed upon it, and that is passed upon any campaign man-agement, and which is inseparable from that kind of work, but I would have been a very poor commander of the forces of that campaign if I had undertaken something that I was morally certain would not have yielded a cent, relatively, to

lections.
"I did not call a business man here from St. Louis, ask him if he was respectable and then tell him to be careful to collect nothing from dives and saloons. I knew the men around me were respectable and of the highest standing, and the only instruction I gave them as to the money

No Discussion With Bliss.

"If I ever had any talk with Mr. Bliss as to the campaign funds it was only in the most casua: way, such as on an occasion when we were planning to make a large expenditure and I would ask him

a large expenditure and I would ask him if we had enough money on hand to pay for it. If we didn't I simply postponed that matter for a time.

"No man stood higher in the public esteem than Mr. Bliss, and I have full confidence in everything he did. He wanted to retire as treasurer when I resigned as chairman, but was proced to

wanted to retire as treasurer when I resigned as chairman, but was urged to remain until 1907. What was more natural than that when he gave up his post all the documents which he held as treasurer should be destroyed?

"There was no possible skelihood at the time that they would ever be called for for any purpose whatever. The insurance investigation and other inquiries had ended. Even the strict corrupt practices acts only require that these documents be kept for twelve months or so, and here Mr. Bliss had them for three years, was retiring from his activity and

Got Corrupt Practices Act. At the close of his work one day, when

he was tired out and disgusted with the demands made by strikers, looters and hangerson, his friend, Judge Lyon Harrison of Connecticut, came in to see him, and they talked about the need of laws which would prevent such demands. Judge Harrison was interested immediately and a year or so later the Connecticut law was passed. Mr. Cortelyou has a stack of letters half a foot high on this subject which show what he had to do with it. His friends say he has never believed in any sort of politics but clean politics and he has been accustomed to remain silent concerning things said of him that his friends know are untrue. Senator Penrose said in his statement son of Connecticut, came in to see him

of him that his friends know are untrue. Senator Penrose said in his statement to the Senate that he knows Mr. Cortelvou very well, but the latter's friends declare that he has only a dim recollection that during the campaign of 1904 Senator Penrose walked through the national headquarters offices, and that is all. He was chairman of the Pennsylvania State committee, but Pennsylvania State committee. committee, but Pennsylvania was not causing the National Committee any alarm, because the Republican majority

was assured.
It is said that Mr. Cortelyou has no always had the cordial regard of Senator Penrose, because he could not do things at Washington that the Senator wanted him

renrose, occause he could not dothings at Washington that the Senator wanted him to do; but because he knows that Senator Penrose is having a fight for his political life he will not say anything publicly to add to his discomfiture or that will involve any one else connected with the present campaign, although statements are made that are not based on fact.

It was said yesterday that four years ago James Creelman made a six weeks investigation of the manner in which the 1904 campaign was conducted for the purpose of a magazine article and that the facts Mr. Creelman gathered tally exactly with the statements of Mr. Cortelyou before the Senate committee. At that time President Roosevelt gave to Mr. Creelman the letter to the national chairman referring to a Standard Oil contribution which Col. Roosevelt made public in reply to the Penrose charges. the Penrose charges.

New Roosevelt Letters.

Another letter, not made public by Col. Roosevelt on Wednesday, was written to Mr. Cortelyou when the President heard that Wall Street interests were trying to effect an arrangement with heard that wan street interests were trying to effect an arrangement with the National Committee to soften the Govern-ment's attitude in the Northern Securities case. In this letter Col. Roosevelt said: The Northern Securities suit is one of the great achievements of my administra-tion. I look back upon it with great pride, for through it we emphasized in signal fashion, as in no other way be emphasized, the fact that the powerful men of the country were held to accountability before the law.

To this letter Mr. Cortelyou replied: I am conducting this campaign for you reelection on as high a plane as you have conducted the affairs of your great of-It is unlikely that one who has been intimately associated with you, or has so much at heart your welfare and success, would permit any consideration hatever to weaken the force and effect of the splendid achievements of your adninistration.

President Roosevelt's reply to this etter was the following:
As you know, the reason I insisted upon having you as campaign manager was that to practical efficiency you joined the highSEOLIAN HALL Immediate Occupancy

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st type of integrity, so that I knew that win or lose, there would not be one thing done in the campaign to cause regret a

Mr. Cortelyou's friends say that these letters explain the understanding that existed between him and President Roosevelt as to the manner in which the campaign was to be conducted. FLINN JOKES ABOUT CHARGES.

Says He Can Stand the Publicity, if Penrose Can. PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 22.-On returning o Pittsburg to-day William Flinn talket of the letter to Archbold and the cipie

elegram mentioned by Senator Penrese

in his speech. Flinn says he does

not recollect writing to Archbold the letter quoted by Penrose and does not believe he did write it. He thinks that some friend of his wrote it if it was written "I didn't deny writing the letter in the statement last night," he said, "because too good an opportunity was offered to use it to show who controlled Penrose in an important matter like the naming

he said, "there ought to be a lot of sensa-tional stuff—if he will tell all he knows." "He might bring you into it more," it

was suggested.
"I am not afraid," he said; "I can stand it if Penrose can."
Flinn dismissed the charge of his \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000 offer with a wave of his hand.

of his hand.

"Any one familiar with the parsimonious reputation of Flinn," says the Senator with fine sarcasm, "knows he wouldn't ffer a million dollars for a and any one who knows Penrose knows he wouldn't let a man who made an offer like that get away from him. The truttis I wouldn't give \$1.50 for the Senator ship, let alone a million dollars

TWO U. S. WARSHIPS TO **VISIT MEXICAN PORTS**

Taft Decides Revolution Is Sufficiently Broken to Resume Calls.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 .- President Taft has decided that the revolution in Mexic is sufficiently broken for this Governmen to resume its custom of carrying the American flag into Mexican ports by the friendly visit of warships. The gunboat Vicksburg was ordered to proceed at ores down the west coast of Mexico and the cruiser Des Moines will go as early as possible down the east coast. The Vicksburg left San Diego to-night for Guaymas. on the Gulf of California. After stopping there for a short time the Vicksburg will proceed to La Paz, Mazatlan, Manzanillo Acapulco and Salina Cruz. The Vicksburg was placed hurriedly

n commission a few days ago at San Francisco and sent to San Diego to await final orders. At San Diego Commander Bissett took command of the vessel to-day The Des Moines is at the Boston navy yard undergoing repairs. Hurry orders were ssued to her to-day and Lieut. R. F.

McConnell and Ensigns W. A. Edwardes and H. A. Ellis were ordered to her. She is expected to sail within a few days and will visit the Mexican ports of Tampico. Tuxpan, Vera Cruz and Campeche.

This will be the first visit of American warships to Mexico in more than a year. When the army was sent to the Mexican frontier in March, 1911, severa naval vessels were ordered to Mexican ports. This order was promptly rescinded, however, on the urgent appeal of Gen. Diazevery on the urgent appeal of Gen.

This order was promptly rescinded, however, on the urgent appeal of Gen. Diaz, then President, to President Taft.

Last winter the gunboat Yorktown started to stop at Acapulco for coal on her way north from Ecuador, but she was directed by wireless not to do so following a protest from Mexico.

Last March the transport Buford went down to Mexican ports on the west side to take off American refugees, but she was not a war vessel.

It is stated officially that the despatch of warships to Mexico at this time is not for the purpose of looking after American interests nor to investigate conditions.

interests nor to investigate conditions Mexico has been officially notified of the forthcoming visits of the warships.

DRINK EL-BART DRY GIN

Reed, "he means by this last statement

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"They started their handy man Perkins out to finance his campaign and they thought they would win. They got in so deep before they knew it that they could not back up and now they are standing before the American people almost apologizing for their existence, and Roosevelt is trying to pretend to the American people that Perkins is here as a man fit for repentance." Again Senator Penrose interrupted. repentance I understand the Senator to refer o the expenditure in the recent primary election for nomination for President? asked Senator Penrose. "I have not yet," replied Reed. "But if the Senator has any light turn it on."

Penrose Names \$3,000,000 Fund. "I would be very glad to advise the Senator," said Penrose, "that there is quite a lot of information leading to the thought that some \$3,000,000 was underwritten by Mr. Perkins and his associates to nominate Mr. Roosevelt for President of the United States for their own personal purposes. I expect that there will be those having the proof who will endeavor to submit it to the proper committee of investigation of the Senate at the proper time."

announcement.

"Then may the gods bring about a speedy hearing," exclaimed Reed.

"The largest campaign fund in the history of the United States raised for a nomination was raised for Mr. Roosevelt at the primaries last winter and last spring," added Penrose. added Penrose. For a nomination by what convention,

Roosevelt at Chicago, the convention which nominated President Taft, or the Progressive convention?" asked Senator

To Get Republican Nomination.

"No. I meant to state that the object of this enormous amount and unprece-dented campaign fund," said Penrose, was the ultimate control of the regular was the ultimate control of the regular "Republican nomination while in conven-tion held in June in Chicago which nomi-nated Mr. Taft for President and Mr. Sherman for Vice-President. What underwriting has occurred since then for the third party remains to be developed." At this Senator Borah of Idaho, a Re-

publican Progressive with a leaning to-ward Roosevelt, interrupted.
"I suppose," said he, "the only thing that prevented the campaign fund from "The majority of the National Com-mittee," retorned Poor mittee, retorted Penrose, exercised every opportunity possible to restrict and restrain the efforts to purchase col-

ored Taft delegates at \$5,000 a head "Does the Senator," snapped Borah, "know that the National Committee took jurisdiction of that subject?" "The National Committee spent many

anxious moments after some of these gentlemen wandered off the reserva-tion." replied Penrose. "Did the National Committee take jurisdiction of it, each individually?" asked "The war board of the National Com-mittee," said Penrose, "kept close watch on the proceedings; as to some of these delegates who to earn a portion of their allowance wandered off at the time they

applied their efforts to get them back.

Got the Delegates Back.

"I suppose the Senator is not prepared to state how they got them back?" said branded upon the brow of honest men and good women."

Senator Reed now turned again to manhood and their reputation for honor and integrity, replied Penrose.

"I take it." said Borah, "that the men

seemed paramount in this case, and they brestworks."

"As the Senator from Missouri was proceeding to describe the odious character of the Standard Oil Company," said Penrose, "I rose to remind him that perhaps if the requisition for \$150,000 had been honored it might have remained in the list of good trusts."

Penrose added after a moment's reflection, however, that he did not say it would so have remained.

At this the Senate laughed.

"I read somewhere the other (lay, "continued Senator Reed, "an article which spoke of our nation as a nation that walked through tragedy with a laugh upon its lips, and as I heard this laughter in the Senate naturally, of course, I think how true that statement was, and yet, sir, what are these disclosures by this colloquy that are these disclosures by this colloquy that are these disclosures being offered to delegates of the national convention, and lips, and as I heard this laughter in the Senate naturally, of course, I think how true that statement was, and yet, sir, what are these disclosures by this colloquy that we have just heard? A direct charge upon one side of \$5,000 bribes being offered to delegates of the national convention, and upon the other side a practical admission of the fact and a jeering interrogatory: 'How did you get them back?'

"Mr. President, what does that mean? Why, sir, no man can be elected President of the United States save he receive a nomination at a great national convention.

nomination at a great national convention. Therefore, this leprosy of corruption had spread itself to the very founts in source.

"With Roosevelt's Connivance." "And yet it was done. And done, I doubt not, with Perkins's money and with Roosevelt's active connivance."

After considerable further debate the Penrose resolution calling for an investigation, together with the Reed amendment proposing that the inquiry be extended to campaign contributions in the last primary, came up for a vote.

last primary, came up for a vote.
Senator Poindexter, a Roosevelt sup-porter, objected and insisted that the resolution and amendment lie on the table until to-morrow. Under the rules of the Senate the one objection blocked ac-tion but Senator Penrose served notice that the inquiry would begin to-morrow morning at 9:30 regardless of Poindexter's action. Senator Penrose said the Senate action. Senator Penrose said the Senate committee had power to act without the passage of the resolution. Senators Clapp of Minnesota and Burton

of Kansas, Roosevelt supporters, tried to get Poindexter to withdraw his objec-tion, but he refused. It was apparent that the amendment opening up an in-quiry into the primary campaign was what was most distasteful to the Roose-veit men. The resolution will be passed to-morrow and then will begin an inquiry which is likely to last through the cam-paign and which is expected to furnish plenty of thrills.

NOT A WILLING WITNESS. Roosevelt Says "Absurd" When Asked About Appearing.

campaign contributions Col. Roosevelt to-day declared the question absurd and inwarranted. His letter to Judge Parker and the correspondence made public last night covered the matter completely, he said. No Archbold Statement. There was considerable activity about

he Standard Oil Building at 26 Broadway esterday, but most of it was furnished by newspaper men who had had a cue arose in certain circles that he must that John D. Archbold was going to give have been working with the cooperation of Wall Street. When Mr. Corout a statement.

conduct a national campaign.

A friend to whom Mr. Cortelyou talked said that he made this statement about contributions:

"No cleaner campaign has ever been conducted than that of 1904, and there were no corrupt practices acts at that time either. Whatever else they say about us, they cannot say we were not absolutely frank in our campaign collections.